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REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

THAT the time has come for national regulation of the commerce by railroad between the States is generally recognized. It is demanded by the interest of those railroads which do not cross State lines, and which are placed at a disadvantage by the State Legislature, which limits their powers, while their rivals for the same traffic conduct their business as they please, charging much less for through traffic than for way traffic. The State of Massachusetts has been one of the foremost in the matter of requiring just treatment for its people from the railroads. But it finds itself much embarrassed in this good work, by the fact that roads which cross State lines claim exemption from State jurisdiction, and that the United States Courts have conceded this claim.

It is something like the Massachusetts Commission that we need for the whole country, and the bill reported by the House Committee on Commerce aims at giving this. We regret to see that Mr. REAGAN, of Texas, and some other members of the House are disposed to demand much more sweeping legislation. The substitute they offer for the bill seeks to enact the principle of charges in strict proportion to the distance, which looks well, but works unfairly and even seriously in practice. The principle of government inspection, with a general discretion in enforcing equitable treatment of the public, is safer, and in the long run will prove not less effective. At any rate it will be time enough to put on more pressure when this has been tested and has failed.

THE casting of the formal ballots for President and Vice President, by the Electors chosen in the several States, has revived once more the controversy as to the propriety of retaining or abolishing the Electoral Colleges. It is beyond question that they have failed to serve the purpose kept in view by the authors of the national constitution. The unfortunate provision that each college should meet in its own State made it quite impossible that they should select the Chief Magistrate of the country. Had they been required to meet in one grand college at the seat of government, the result might have been different. It might have become usual for no selection to be made except by them at their general meeting, and the machinery of National Conventions might have proved superfluous.

But even if we should decide to dispense with the Electoral College as a fifth wheel to the wagon, it by no means follows that we should choose the President by the direct vote of the people. It still would be necessary to give each State the number of votes

it now has, and to count these for the candidate who received a majority of votes in that State. The farthest we could go in the way of change would be to divide the Electoral votes of each State between the two parties, proportionally to the number of votes polled by each, or to provide that each Congressional district should be counted as voting for the candidate who got a majority there, and that the two additional votes be cast for him who carried the State. Any of the three plans would gnaw against what would be the chief danger of a direct election. So long as there are from five to seven States on which the minority is effaced by force or fraud, and the majority can report any figures they please, we cannot allow one State to efface another. Those five or seven States might report popular majorities for the Democratic candidate as big as their whole voting population, and there would be no redress. The majority of 130,000 for Mr. CLEVELAND in Texas is a specimen of this. No doubt the Democrats carried Texas by a good majority, but not by those figures. They were piled up to eclipse, if possible, the great majority honestly cast for Mr. BLAINE in Pennsylvania. They do no harm under the present system to any body but those who reported them. They would have elected the President under the direct vote.

MINISTER FOSTER lands at New York on his return from Spain to find not welcome and eulogy, but criticism and censure of his bit of diplomacy in negotiating the Reciprocity Treaty. The Free Traders even will have none of it. It would wipe out the revenue from sugar, and thus deprive them of the fulcrum they mean to use for the overturning of the Tariff. The merchants do not want it, for they see no prospect of an increased commerce with Cuba through its infinitesimal concessions. The Protectionists are coming to an agreement that the duties on sugar must go. But they do not mean to seek their removal by an arrangement which would inure to the benefit of Spain and the West Indian islands exclusively. They do not believe in any removal of duties by diplomatic arrangement, and still less do they believe in sacrificing our growers of tobacco to the competition of slave labor.

One good result is likely to proceed from this treaty with Spain. The treaty with Mexico begins to share in its discredit. The chances that Mr. HEWITT will carry through the bill to give that treaty effect are distinctly worse than they were last session. Every interest that is endangered by the one is imperiled by the other.

THE Cabinet makers are very busy on Mr. CLEVELAND's behalf, but with as good as no result thus far. The President-elect has the ability to hold his tongue, and a visit from Mr. BAYARD is the only indication of coming events with which the public has been favored. Mr. DORSHEIMER is still talked of as the new Secretary of the Treasury and Gen. McCLELLAN as the Secretary of the Navy, while the Secretaryship of State must fall to a principal leader of the party, Mr. BAYARD or Mr. THURMAN or Mr. MACDONALD. The South modestly asks the Interior and the Post-office, these being the departments which are richest in patronage.

It will be very easy for Mr. CLEVELAND to make an able Cabinet. The Democratic party is rich in material for the purpose. His task ought to be easier than that of Mr. BLAINE would have been. The chief danger is that the Cabinet may be too good. Seven first-class advisers would more than suffice to swamp a President who is not rich in either ability or experience or mother-wit.

FROM one quarter comes a demand for the appointment of an Irish-American to a Cabinet position. It is recognized that the defection of Irish voters is the most ominous sign on the horizon of the Democratic party. With that defection continuing and probably increasing, the narrow victory of 1884 will be converted into a signal defeat in 1888. For this reason politicians who generally show little sympathy with the Irish, are urging the importance of giving them a Cabinet position. The difficulty in the way is that there is no Irish leader left to the Democrats, who is important enough for a Cabinet position. ALEXANDER SULLIVAN, PATRICK FORD, FINERTY, Mayor POWDERLY, JAMES PURCELL and other tried and true men refused their support to Mr. CLEVELAND. The few who were left, EUGENE KELLY, P. A. COLLINS and their like, would be very uncomfortable if elevated to such a position.

THE discussion over the admission of Dakota as a State began in the Senate yesterday, and Mr. HARRISON, of Indiana, stated with much force the reasons in favor of the measure. The bill proposes to divide the present Territory, making the southern part a State with the name of Dakota, and leaving the northern part a Territorial government under the name of Lincoln. The new State would contain 97,000 square miles, 10,500 more than all the six New England States put together, while the remaining Territory would contain 72,000 square miles. In each case the area is enormous, and the division proposed is natural and reasonable.

Mr. HARRISON insisted that the measure should be considered on its merits. So it ought to be. And we judge that the people generally will so consider it. Justice to the great population and resources of Dakota demands the passage of the bill.

THERE will be opposition to the admission of Dakota, because its people are by a large majority Republicans, and doubtless one proposal will be to hang on Utah, as a make-weight. This, of course, is out of the question. Utah never can come in, as a State, until polygamy is crushed out and Mormonism is reduced from a political force to its proper station as a form of religious belief. But a better plan, if there must be a counter-balance to Dakota, would be to divide Texas. That enormous State, when it came into the Union, did so with the provision that it might be divided thereafter into not more than five States, and the time will come soon when a division into at least two will be inevitable. As this, therefore, is natural and reasonable, as Texas is growing very rapidly and will continue to do so, and as her population is progressive and industrious, with many elements in it of intelligence and culture, there would be much more reason to make an additional State there, and admit it with Dakota.

THE cruel suggestion has been made from several different quarters that Mr. McCULLOCH wrote his Treasury report as a candidate for the Secretaryship of the Treasury under Mr. CLEVELAND. This we do not believe, but we do say that if that had been his object he could not have made his bid more cleverly. Mr. CLEVELAND might take Mr. McCULLOCH right over into his Cabinet without the least sacrifice of any economic principle. Indeed the Secretary is about the ablest representative of that North by South attitude towards Protection which the Democratic party now takes.

THE Department of State has made up into two handsome volumes, of 786 and 865 pages, the consular reports sent to it during the years 1882 and 1883. These reports have been issued separately and sent out to the country, but in the collected form they are, of course, very much more convenient and useful. And it should be remarked, too, that they contain a vast amount of very valuable matter—descriptive of the commerce, manufactures, industries, etc., of most of the countries of the civilized world.

IMMIGRATION is falling off. Everybody knows what that means. The letters sent to the old countries by those who have come over have been saying that times are dull and labor slackly employed. In November, 1883, 35,393 immigrants came; in the November just ended there were but 26,037. Times are very bad in some foreign countries or there would be very little movement this way.

THE fight for the New York Senatorship is narrowed by the refusal of both Mr. ARTHUR and Mr. DEPEW to be considered as candidates. This leaves the field clear for the selection of a man of first-class ability

who is identified with neither of the two factions in the Republican party, and who is a thorough representative of the principles of the whole party. As our readers will have seen, we are describing Mr. EVARTS. The Republican party in New York has no man who has larger claims on it for past services. It has not one who would represent the State more ably in the highest councils of the nation. Just because he has not busied himself much with the small things of politics, there is danger that the politicians of the Legislature may think lightly of his claims. But there are signs that the people are alive to them, and that no choice the Legislature could make would give so much gratification to good Republicans everywhere. Mr. EVARTS in the Senate would be one compensation for the defeat of the candidate he supported so ably.

In the elections for municipal officers held by the cities of Massachusetts, last week, the question of license or no license for liquor was also voted upon. As a vote, the vote was in favor of license. In Springfield, which has been a no license city during the past year, the vote this time was the other way by a large majority. The result in it and the other cities is shown as follows:

	License.	No License.
Somerville.....	806	1709
Chelsea.....	2056	656
Newton.....	183	940
Malden.....	843	1114
Brockton.....	1519	839
Fitchburg.....	850	735
Haverhill.....	1470	884
Gloucester.....	1595	599
Lawrence.....	2444	979
Taunton.....	1525	721
New Bedford.....	2455	1357
Springfield.....	2788	1823
Holyoke.....	1857	1122
Northampton.....	696	443
Waltham.....	1255	866

Besides Springfield, the other cities in the above list which were no license last year are Somerville, Chelsea, Newton, Malden, Brockton and Gloucester. The changes are quite marked in favor of sale.

AS WE feared, the bitterness growing out of the Presidential election have defeated Mayor MARTIN in Boston. He seems to have held his own well in the Democratic districts, but a large body of Republicans abstained from voting, and thus elected his competitor, Mr. O'BRIEN. This is the first election held since that for President, and it discloses the general state of feeling in the Republican party. The disgust with the Independent leaders is deep and general, except in our own State, where they refused to bolt. It may be that with the lapse of time a milder spirit will prevail and harmony will be restored. But two years did not efface the bitterness which resulted from the defeat of Mr. FOLGER in New York, nor did four years efface the soreness caused by Mr. CONKLING's defeat in the New York Legislature. When a party owes disaster to those of its own household, the result is more or less disorganization, which tells in every direction. Just at present the disposition among Republican voters is to stalwartism. It is to vote for nobody who is not a straight Republican, to vote the

more hastily for a man the bolters dislike, and to refuse their support to candidates who have not the partisan claim. It may take some time to efface this feeling, but it is unquestionable that stalwartism has acquired a new lease of life since the bolt which cost the party the Presidency.

THOSE newspapers which cherish the old notion that trades unions and strikes are mere calamities are preaching the usual sermon from the text furnished them by the miners of the Hocking Valley. It is said that over half a million dollars has been sacrificed in wages, and yet the strikers are as far from accomplishing their end as ever. Suppose they are; suppose they fail entirely. They will at least have asserted their manhood by resistance to what they—rightly or wrongly—regard as oppression. So far as we or any one can judge, it was the love of justice and of fair play which led to this strike, as to many others. He who measures his resistance to wrong doing by the probability of success will never rise to any moral height. Do we wish these miners to keep on the low level, where prudence furnishes the only recognized motive?

It is both a false and a dangerous contention that the working classes lose rather than gain by strikes. It is false, because the great advances in their condition on both sides the Atlantic have been effected by this form of united resistance. Those who have read Mr. Thornton's great book on this subject know that the evidence as to this is overwhelming. And, as he shows, even those strikes which failed at the time were usually successful in the end. Wages were raised rather than endure their repetition.

It is dangerous doctrine, because it helps the socialist in his appeal to the working classes. He says: "You may do your very utmost by united action to secure fair terms from capital, but you will be beaten unless you overthrow the system itself which keeps you down. Your strikes fail, because they accept the rights of private property as a social finality. Strike at property itself and you will succeed." It should be remembered that when the Senate's Committee on Labor Questions was taking evidence a socialist came forward with a long list of strikes which had failed. His inference from his figures was that society must undergo a revolution if the working people are to have fair play. When they accept his premises they will not be slow to draw his conclusions.

There are many just and good arguments against strikes at present. It is impossible for producers to continue in more than one line of business without a reduction of wages. Selling prices are so low that every element of cost must be reduced, if the capitalist is to go on. All but wages have been reduced, and for the reduction in wages there is a partial compensation in the cheapness of many necessities. It is true that food is not as much cheaper as it ought to be. It is true that bread is as dear as ever, and that the prices of many articles of food are much above what would furnish a fair profit to the dealer. But the corrective for

this is in the hands of the workingmen. Let them go in for co-operative stores, as English workmen have done, and they will put it out of the power of grocer, baker and butcher to overcharge them for food.

Of course every claim for a reduction of wages must stand on its own merits. But there is a large presumption in favor of the capitalists who insist on it in the present state of the markets.

THE characteristic modesty of New York city finds its representative this time in Mr. S. S. COX, who rises in the House to move that \$100,000 be voted for a pedestal for the BARTHOLOMEW Statue. This claim is covered by the neat manipulation of the acceptance of the statue, for which New York may thank two of its citizens—Mr. MORTON in Paris and Mr. ARTHUR in Washington. It was given and accepted as a gift to the people of the United States. But long before this formal acceptance the statue was tendered to the people of New York and accepted by them. If it be a gift to the American people then the representatives of that people must have some voice as to its destination. They must be as free to set it up in Boston harbor or San Francisco harbor as in that of New York. It would find a place at Boston much more appropriately. That city shares with our own the honor of having had a hand in the events which secured American liberty for the enlightenment and enfranchisement of mankind. At any rate let Boston have a show for it. Let it be agreed that the statue shall go to that seaport whose people shall raise the largest sum to pay for the pedestal, and that the government will meet any deficit not exceeding \$50,000. These terms can be rejected by New York only on grounds which throw the cost of the pedestal on themselves.

THE treaty with the State of Nicaragua for the construction of a canal across that part of Central America, is rather a curious performance. So far as appears it is little more than a concession to a private company of Americans, giving them leave to make the canal at their own cost and risk. It certainly is not and cannot be expected that our government will undertake the work at national expense. But in a concession to construct a canal we are interested only as regards the security for its neutrality in case of war. With the concession itself we have nothing to do.

The company which undertakes this canal has General GRANT at its head, and it is conjectured that his refusal of the pension of \$5000 a year moved by Senator MITCHELL is meant to give his company and its treaty a better position before Congress. He would have done better, if that be true, to accept the pension. Congress will do nothing for this enterprise that it can refuse doing. And it is doubtful if the enterprise has even a chance of success. Before it can succeed, some means must be found of dredging under the open sea—an exploit in engineering never yet accom-

plished, as the swell of the sea constantly displaces the dredge.

MR. CAMERON, a *Times* dispatch from Washington says, told the local statesmen from this city who visited him last week that it positively would not do to remove Postmaster HUIDEKOPER and put Mr. DAVID H. LANE in his place while reappointing Gen. HARTRANFT to the Custom House. Mr. CAMERON pointed out very clearly—so that probably even Mr. LANE could see the force of the argument—that the only hold which the Republican incumbents would have after the 4th of March would be the Tenure of Office bill, supported by the principles of Civil Service Reform, and that to rudely dash Civil Service Reform into pieces now by thrusting a good Postmaster out in order to make room for a professional operator in politics would be giving the game right into Mr. CLEVELAND's hands.

MR. CAMERON has no right even to ask an election unless he stands squarely with the Protection Republicans. It is now time to ask, Does he do so? It was stated upon the authority of his own avowals that if he had been in the Senate when the Mexican Treaty was under consideration he would have voted to confirm it. Since then it has been reported from Washington that he is among those who cannot be counted on to oppose the abominable treaty with Spain. It is said, further, that he cannot stand with the radical Protectionists in reference to these treaties, because he is bound to support Mr. ARTHUR, who is committed to them, and will have them confirmed and put into operation by legislation if he can possibly accomplish these results. Mr. CAMERON's obligation to Mr. ARTHUR is close and intimate, and it is freshly renewed day by day in the granting of favors in the Federal appointments. Mr. CAMERON is now very busy over the offices, and the President is still the appointing power.

Under these circumstances the Protectionists of Pennsylvania, demand of Mr. CAMERON that he define his position. Is he in favor of the bill to put the Mexican Treaty into operation? Is he in favor of confirming the treaty with Spain? Let him answer yea or nay to these questions.

IF the impression which we received at the Academy Exhibition, just closed, is that of an unmistakable want of harmony between the management and the artists, the reverse is quite as true of the Philadelphia Society at their pretty little galleries, at 1725 Chestnut street. It is not worth while, perhaps, to discuss the causes, but it is evident enough that for reasons of their own a fair share of the men who do most to honor American art did not see fit to exhibit at the magnificent galleries which the former institution places at their disposal, while they do send, and send their best work, to the displays made by the Academy's modest rival.

The list in the Society's exhibition is noticeably large of those whose reputation depends the least upon the applause received at exhibitions, and who honor these more than they are honored by them. This is evidence, apparently, that the Society enjoys

the confidence and receives the support of that part of the profession whose support is worth the most.

Yet a pertinent question at this exhibition must be: Do the efforts of the gentlemen who have worked so faithfully in and for the Society really represent any common want of the social structure that exists among us to-day, or are their attempts the wildest of impracticabilities and they the idlest of dreamers? For, if this last supposition is going too far, how is it that of all lonesome places an art gallery is usually the most lonesome?

It is impossible not to have such reflections forced upon one at such an exhibition as this of the Philadelphia Society—one of the best and prettiest exhibitions certainly that has been brought together here for many a day. It is very fairly representative of what Americans of most ability and promise can do in America. (What Americans can do in Europe has been shown with considerable regularity at the Pennsylvania Academy for several years, but this year it nearly all went to New York.) If one could be as sure that it was as fairly representative of what the public wants—or could be sure that the public wants anything of the kind, in fact—it would be a source of much satisfaction to those who love art and feel that the failure to comprehend and honor it as it deserves is a weak point in our American civilization of to-day.

WE ARE advised by *The Million*, the Free Trade weekly published at Des Moines, Iowa, that—

Professor A. L. PERRY, the well-known economist, in a very striking article on the "Meaning of the Election," in *The Million* for December 13th, makes the assertion that the Republican party is "dead as Caesar," and the startling prediction that it will never go into another Presidential contest. He is led to this conclusion by recent events, occurring both before and since the election.

Upon which we have to remark, simply, (1) that Mr. A. L. PERRY is a Free Trade Professor at Williams College, Massachusetts, where his teachings are unacceptable to many previously or now connected with the college; and that (2) if his sense concerning political economy is no greater than it is on national politics, it is no wonder there is a growing conviction that he should be transplanted.

THE POSITION OF TENNESSEE.

No one of the Southern States shows so much political vigor, intelligence and independence as Tennessee. Its people are not bound to the feet of the old Bourbonism, and they are not hostile to the free discussion of principles and policy, men and measures. A political canvass in the State is seldom a foregone conclusion from the start; it depends very much upon the presentation of the arguments what the popular decision will be.

At the recent election Tennessee was earnestly contested. The Republican candidate for Governor, Mr. REID, had been a Confederate soldier, but the voters of the party

supported him loyally, even in the citadel of Union feeling in the mountains of East Tennessee, showing that however hostile they were to the old Secession, they had no malign feeling toward men who have in good faith abandoned it and are now cordially enlisted in behalf of nationality and freedom.

The result of the vote was that BATE, Dem., the present incumbent, barely succeeded in his election. The total vote for Governor was 258,113, and BATE's plurality over REID was but 6925. For President, CLEVELAND's majority was 9180. For Railroad Commissioners, the Republican candidates were elected by a majority of 8600.

The vote on the Presidency alarms the Democrats. In 1876 TILDEN's majority was 43,600, and in 1880 HANCOCK had 31,621. Now CLEVELAND has but a little above 9000 over BLAINE. At this rate how much longer can Tennessee be held in the Democratic line?

An interesting feature in the voting is the manner in which the State is divided in its politics upon geographical lines. The Republican strength is in East Tennessee, the Democratic stronghold is Middle Tennessee, while the western section is more divided than either of the others; as a whole, though, it favors the Democrats. In East Tennessee, out of thirty-four counties, twenty-eight voted for BLAINE and only six for CLEVELAND, the net Republican majority in all being 18,289. Some of these counties are intensely Republican, as will be seen by the following list:

	BLAINE.	CLEVELAND.
Anderson.....	1356	604
Cambell.....	1394	399
Carter.....	1575	407
Hancock.....	1049	425
Jefferson.....	1909	736
Johnson.....	1101	179
Knox.....	5248	3481
Roane.....	1843	808
Scott.....	969	130
Sevier.....	2242	468
Total, 10 Counties.....	18,786	7637

In Middle Tennessee, however, the case is violently reversed. Out of forty counties, only five gave Republican majorities, and those very small. The net majority for CLEVELAND in the whole forty was 24,315. Many of the counties, however, are pretty evenly divided, and in but few of them is the Republican strength unimportant. In Davidson county (Nashville) the contest was very close, the vote for CLEVELAND being 8165, and for BLAINE, 8111.

In West Tennessee there are twenty-one counties, and six of these went for BLAINE, giving him 4952 majority, while fifteen were for CLEVELAND, with 8106 majority, leaving the latter 3154 net. In Shelby county (Memphis) the Republican majority was 1539.

These results all point to one conclusion—that Tennessee is a liberal and progressive State. Ultimately it will be lost to the Democratic control. Its interests are not with the old Bourbonism, but with the awakened industrial activity of the new South. Its planters of Middle Tennessee, wedded to the old regime by all their sympathies and traditions, hold it back, but even in that section their control is slipping away.

A MODERATE SOUTHERN VIEW.

The feelings of Southern journals have been much disturbed by Mr. BLAINE's Au-

gusta address, and by expressions in some of the Northern Republican newspapers, especially the *Commercial-Gazette*, of Cincinnati. And yet we do not precisely understand upon what ground Southern journals complain. They do not make it clear what their grievance is. Thus we find in the *Banner*, of Nashville, Tenn., a very moderate and quite fair newspaper, some extended comments upon a recent article in THE AMERICAN, in which it was pointed out that the vote of November showed a very great degree of strength in the Republican party. After referring to these the *Banner* says:

There may be solid ground for comfort in these reflections, and the enthusiastic Democrat who believes that one defeat will break the backbone of the Republican party will be sorely disappointed. Yet the defeated Republicans will be wiser if they do not count too surely on what they regard as the hopeful indications at this time.

A firm and conservative administration by Mr. CLEVELAND, and a well-considered and prudent policy on the part of Democratic Congressmen, would do very much to overthrow the distrust of Democracy which has been sedulously encouraged by Republican leaders, and would do much to insure a continuation of the Democratic party in power.

Besides, if such ravings as have been indulged by Mr. BLAINE, the Cincinnati *Commercial-Gazette*, Cleveland *Leader* and other ultra partisan papers are continued the opportunity opened for them in the South will be lost. It might as well be understood that the Southern people will now and forever rebuke the bloody shirt business, and if the Republicans wish to make the most of the now favorable situation in the Southern States they must make up their minds that the war of the rebellion is over.

The Protection idea is rapidly gaining strength in the South, and this question will be a potent one in future elections. With sectional matters cast aside the Republicans would have good reason for building their hopes upon this issue. Their chances of making the Protection policy conducive to their success would, however, largely depend upon the wisdom, or lack of wisdom, of the Southern Democratic leaders. If these leaders will speedily recognize the immense importance of dropping the Free Trade notions which antagonize the growing interests of the progressive South, they may easily counterfoil the Republican effort to gain the ascendancy here.

But, on the other hand, if the Southern Democracy, while denouncing the bloody shirt madness of the North, still make its appeals to Southern prejudices engendered by the war, and lose sight of the urgent demands of progress and enterprise, the way will be open for Republican gains.

Two points in the quoted paragraphs excite remark. One is that already mentioned—the complaint of “the bloody shirt business.” But what is meant here? It certainly cannot be expected in the South that the Republicans will quietly acquiesce in the suppression of the colored vote? That, with its consequences, is the main ground of Northern complaint. The colored people are counted as the basis of representation in Congress and in the Electoral College, but in many States their votes are virtually suppressed. They are used simply to increase the political importance and power of the South. It must be presumed impossible that such journals as the Nashville *Banner* expect the Northern people, whose elections are free and fair, to look calmly upon such a situation of affairs. Surely the *Banner* does not mean to say that every protest against it,

every appeal to voters not to sanction it, is regarded in the South as inflammatory and sectional?

The other notable feature is the representation as to Southern feeling concerning Protection. And as to this the vote of Tennessee confirms the statement. The decline of the Democratic majority on a squarely joined issue between the two great parties, is due in no small degree to the fact that the Democratic leadership is in the hands of men who oppose Protection. The new industrial growth of the South, the rise of enterprise in mines and manufactures, the elevation of Labor from servitude to dignity, have all gone forward in large proportions in Tennessee, and, as the *Banner* points out, he who desires now to turn back in the march of Progress will surely be trampled under foot. In these columns we have the closest and warmest sympathy for the work of industrial rebuilding and renewal upon which the prosperity of the South, as of every other part of the Union, so much depends.

THE SHORT ROAD TO TARIFF REDUCTION.

When the Free Trade interests in and about New York city devoted themselves so ardently to the election of Mr. CLEVELAND, they did not step in the dark. Those who formed their plans and led their march knew what they wanted and how they intended to get it.

What they did want was a short road to the destruction of the Tariff. The question now simply is whether they have found that road. In the ordinary way it would be said that to break down the Tariff required the assent of both Houses of Congress. It would be said, of course, that the Senate, opposed to Free Trade, guarded the path by which an enemy could assail Protection. As a matter of fact, the business of the country to-day, shaken and disturbed and discouraged as it is, finds the chief support it has in the knowledge that the Senate would consent to no radical or considerable Tariff reductions.

But the New York Free Traders and those who act with them need a very simple thing. They are not going to the trouble of urging upon Congress the repeal of the Tariff. They need not concern themselves whether the majority of the Senators are for or against it. What they want simply is to bring their goods through the Custom House at low rates of duty. These goods have to be examined. They want the examiners to do this work, not in the interest of the government or according to the spirit of the law, but in the interest of the party importing them. So, too, the goods may come into the hands of the Appraiser. They want him to appraise them low. The tariff rate is fixed in the statute, but the Appraiser has it in his power to so construe the law and to so apply it to each case that this rate will fall as lightly as possible.

The extent to which this plan is worked in New York is well known. It has long been a matter of complaint, and even of scandal. The port of New York is preferred and chosen by importing firms because, they say, the Tariff laws are so construed there as to

let goods in cheaply. The officers of the Philadelphia custom house are continually reproached for their strict enforcement of the law, and are appealed to in the interest of the city's importing business to let goods come in here as the New York officers do. Some lines of foreign goods—certain sorts of embroideries, for instance—are not now brought in at Philadelphia at all, the importers saying that though, as they admit, the construction of the law here is precise and literal, the New York rules are less strict, and the duty collected there is less.

What the Free Trade people require, therefore, is a President who will appoint a Free Trade Secretary of the Treasury, who will put such officers into the New York Custom House as will let the stream of foreign goods flow easily through it. They can break down the Tariff almost as much in this way as they could do by the passage of the MORRISON bill. It is a short-cut to Tariff reduction.

NEW PROSPECTS FOR PHILADELPHIA.

We venture the prediction that every development of our commerce with Central and South America will tend to make our own city of greater importance as a commercial centre. In the decades before and after the establishment of American independence Philadelphia and Newport were the two chief ports of entry which the country possessed. The former gave the Middle States and the latter gave New England the readiest and most immediate access for ships coming from the West Indies. It was the diversion of our commerce from this line to that which trends eastward to Europe which made New York and Boston the most convenient ports. Newport decayed into a summer resort. Philadelphia changed its character and became a manufacturing centre. The revival of commerce on the old lines probably will be felt more in Philadelphia and Providence than in New York and Boston.

A century ago Philadelphia was little else than a commercial city. Hence its rapid extension along the Delaware, as contrasted with its slow progress westward towards the Schuylkill. Even in 1793, when the yellow fever visited us, it found the people living chiefly in Front street and Water street, while Second street was a kind of west end of the town. It was not till well into the present century that the growth toward Broad street was fully established. When it was proposed to remove the city prison from Market and Second streets to Fifth and Walnut, the plan was defeated at first because the new site was too far out of town. At the close of the first century of the city's existence it seemed extremely improbable that it would reach the Schuylkill by the end of the second.

The construction of the Erie Canal, through the energy of DE WITT CLINTON, and the opening of the great West to commerce, carried New York beyond Philadelphia. But before that, in 1784, our population was twice as great. When Congress met in New York in 1789 it was prevented from making that the seat of government by the scarcity

of hotel and boarding house accommodation. Mr. HENRY C. CAREY used to say that when he visited New York in 1804 there was but a single good "tavern" or hotel in the place, and that much inferior to those of Philadelphia.

What we lost in commercial importance through the shift of commerce into new channels, we may regain through the return of the stream to its old bed. But if Philadelphia has any ambition to become a greater city than it now is, it must begin by establishing some kind of rapid transit. It must enable other railroads than a single favored corporation to obtain speedy access to the heart of the city. And it must enable its people to move west and northwest with greater rapidity than is possible on the surface road street cars.

NO BLAINE CONTRACT WITH CAMERON.

It has been pretended that a contract was made, or an understanding arrived at, during the visit of Mr. BLAINE to Philadelphia in September, to the effect that his friends would consent to the re-election of Mr. CAMERON in return for the latter's help in the national canvass, and on account of such an agreement, it has been said, the men who would naturally be in favor of the choice of a new Senator are now silent and inactive.

This story we believe to be absolutely without foundation. Mr. BLAINE made no such agreement. Neither did his friends. One of the most active of Mr. BLAINE's supporters at Chicago was Chairman COOPER, and his adherence to Mr. CAMERON is well known, but he was not, in September, in a position to speak for other friends of Mr. BLAINE, who were not CAMERON men. He could not contract for men like STEWART, LEE, EMERY, EWING, BAYNE or WOLFE. If they had had agreements to make they would have made them for themselves, and they did nothing of the sort.

Upon this subject *The Press*, in the course of some remarks on the Senatorial situation, says:

There has been no agreement or understanding as to the Senatorship on the part of any contracting parties. Republicans will approach the question free from any expressed or implied arrangement, and at liberty to treat it on its merits and with reference to the best general interests.

We take this to be conclusive, so far as the knowledge of the editor of *The Press* extends, and certainly Mr. SMITH would have known if any sort of assurances were given Mr. CAMERON by Mr. BLAINE, or by his authorized representatives.

The whole story of an agreement may, therefore, be set down as untrue. There is no such complication in the Senatorship. If Mr. CAMERON is supported by anybody it is for him and his account, and not because of any arrangement with the BLAINE men.

THE CLAGHORNE COLLECTION OF PRINTS.

Of recent years a certain knowledge of what are known as "prints" has become, in a measure, necessary to a polite education, and the taste for this most charming branch of art has been fostered, not alone by the

gathering of large and costly national collections abroad, but by means of private collections of no ordinary proportions in this country as well. Among the most enthusiastic and indefatigable collectors in America was the late James L. Claghorn, of Philadelphia, President of the Academy of Fine Arts in this city, and known for years as a most energetic patron of art in all its branches. Mr. Claghorn was a man of large fortune, and he spent his money lavishly in securing the very best that could be procured in the nature of engraving and the like, and at the same time the very rarest. He made a special aim to obtain complete sets of the works of the various masters, including not simply an impression of each plate, but an impression taken at each condition of each plate. Such being his desire and possessing, as he did, the means of gratifying it to no limited degree, it was not surprising that when he died, a few months ago, he left behind what experts have declared to be the finest collection of prints in this country, and probably the finest private collection in the world.

The Claghorn collection, as it is called, affords a most fertile field for the cultivation and study of the art of engraving. The work of all the old and modern masters is there to be seen in specimens of line engraving, etching, mezzotint and combinations of all three methods. It is a collection historical in character, inasmuch as examples are shown practically illustrating the rise and progress of the art, from the very earliest attempts to the finished engravings and etching of to-day from the hands of artists of every nationality. It numbers between 30,000 and 40,000 impressions, and as a low estimate of its present market value, \$200,000 is the figure which has been named. In going over it even hurriedly, and taking only the more important and better known of the works, one is sure to be kindled with admiration of the engravers' art, and bless

"the skill
That stamps, renews and multiplies at will;
And cheaply circulates to distant climes
The fairest relics of the purest times."

An engraving, it has been said, as a daily companion stands to us in a relation midway between a painting and a book. If it has a sphere less wide than the latter, it is more vivid within that sphere. If it cannot rival the former in the witchery of color, it has equal power over form, and almost equal power over expression; while it has the decided advantage of being less dependent on a good light or on a given point of view.

The art which has been thus lauded dates back to the year 1452, when a goldsmith of Florence, Italy, named Tomasso Finiguerra, made an impression on paper from a silver pax he had engraved for the Church of San Giovanni, of that city, the subject being the "Crowning of the Virgin." This pax still remains among the valued treasures of that Church of St. John, and the precious print from it is carefully preserved in the French National Library at Paris, where it was discovered by Zani in November, 1797. A fac simile is included in the Claghorn collection, and, though it is quite small and possesses no great beauty, it is valued very highly merely because of its rarity. With this the collection, considered historically, may be said to begin.

The art of engraving was early practiced in Germany as well as in Italy, and in the collection are to be found the works of the very earliest German masters. It is only when one closely observes the intense earnestness and truth which are expressed in these that he becomes impressed by them. The head of the German school was Martin Schongauer, and an example of his work, "The Adoration of the Kings," bears out this idea. The sterling honesty of the

period is expressed by the exact drawing and patient handling of the graver, while the religious sentiment is conveyed through the devotional character imparted to the heads and attitudes of the different figures. Schongauer lived from 1420 to 1499, and a little later came Israel Von Meckenen, whose prints are still more defective in drawing and still more quaint in design.

The Claghorn collection includes among its works by German engravers and etchers a magnificent set of etchings by Albert Durer, and in these are seen the first breaking away from the conventional forms of the previous period. They are original in thought, feeling and execution, yet full of that same old devotional intensity, so closely identified with the early German mind and art. A beautiful example is "The Knight, Death and the Devil," considered by many to be Durer's masterpiece. At first sight it appears to represent a mounted knight clad in full armor passing through a close and dangerous defile, beset by perils of no ordinary character; but it is more than this. In it one can see a reflex of the times, the expression of the artist's thought and mind in his art. It is the Knight of the Reformation with stern visage, firm seat and determined grasp of the bridle, heeding not the wiles of the devil nor dreading the terrors of death. All the works of Durer, and there are eighty-five of them here, valued at between \$4000 and \$5000, bear the same character of excellence of execution, depth of meaning and devotional feeling. His virgins are motherly and tender; his saints are earnest in their self-denial, and his cavaliers and ladies are just as earnest in their loves.

The head of the Roman School of Engravers was Marc Antonio Raimondi, who engraved largely after Raphael, and who is represented in his collection by a variety of splendid examples, including "The Virgin of the Staircase," "St. Cecilia," "David Killing Goliath," and many others. These works are all marked by beauty, grace and refinement, united to purity of outline and drawing and appropriate expression. While he was at work in Italy an art wonder had sprung up in the Netherlands. This was Lucas Von Leyden, a cotemporary of Durer, who, while still a mere boy, did some work which is remarkable for its careful drawing and exact markings. He was one of the earliest masters of perspective, and in his works are to be seen those delicate gradations of distance which furnish ideas of space and air. Nothing could be finer or more pleasing than his "Dairy," of which this collection possesses a beautiful impression. His cows look like the gentlewomen of the bovine race—matronly, dainty and elegant; while one of his earliest works, his great "Ecce Homo," is noticeable by reason of the fact that it gives an accurate picture of dress, architecture, etc., in the Netherlands in the sixteenth century.

Mezzo-tints by every mezzo-tinter known to art were collected by Mr. Claghorn, his impressions of this branch dating back to the days of the inventor, Count Von Siegen, of Germany, who is represented by a "Head of Princess Amelia Elizabeth." His bosom-friend, Prince Rupert of England, was also a distinguished mezzo-tinter, as well as a gallant soldier, and his work is here shown by an admirable mezzo-tint which bears the title: "Head of an Executioner." But if the Claghorn collection is rich in the works of the old masters, as it undoubtedly is, including also a magnificent, complete set of Rembrandts, worth \$15,000, it is almost perfect in the completeness of the folios of modern prints. Nothing that has been published within the past fifty years escaped the attention of this voracious collec-

tor, and impressions are to be found here of every plate of any note whatever, and of many of no note at all which have been executed either abroad or at home. To give a cursory idea of even the more important works would be impossible in the brief limits of this article, but a word must be said of the very fine collection of Haden etchings which Mr. Claghorn secured at enormous cost, and which has been declared by the artist himself to be the most complete in existence. In it there are over 150 prints, and it is valued at \$6000. There is also an almost complete set of Willés; a charming collection of Fortuny's etchings; examples of Bolswort, Goltzius, Toschi, George Frederick Schmidt, Le Bas, Nanteuil, Bartolozzi, Woollett, Sharp, Whistler, Mandel, and indeed every engraver, etcher and mezzotinter known to art.

THE "RECIPROCITY" TREATIES.

A LETTER TO SENATOR MORRILL.

The following letter has been addressed to Hon. J. S. Morrill, of the United States Senate:

MY DEAR SIR:—Permit me to offer a few suggestions with regard to the proposals for commercial reciprocity with the sugar-producing countries of Central America and the West Indies, which are before Congress or are expected to come before it.

A hundred years ago the production of sugar was exclusively from the juice of the sugar-cane. Thanks to the protection given by the first Napoleon to the attempt to make it from the juice of the sugar-beet, that industry has assumed gigantic proportions, and the producers of sugar from cane have suffered accordingly. The European market is now supplied mainly by the beet-sugar makers of France, Belgium, Austria and Germany, and the export of this sugar to America has begun. During the last fiscal year we received 102,408,125 pounds, nearly a sixfold increase over the imports of the previous year (18,604,008 pounds). But because of our distance from Europe and our nearness to the West Indies we use, and are likely to continue to use, cane sugar chiefly. Our national consumption of sugar is large, for we spend half as much on this as on grain. Our population is more than half that of the whole continent. Thanks to the industry and thrift of our people, as developed by the protective policy, our power to consume is vastly greater than that of any equally large body of mankind, and is increasing. Free access to such a market as we furnish possesses a value to the producers of sugar with which no other can come into comparison. It is our right, in determining the conditions on which such access shall be given, to demand of our neighbors to the South everything that is consistent with commercial equity, and to accept at their hands no less than the amplest concessions.

These neighbors are not blind to the importance of securing favorable terms for their product, and seem to me to be exceedingly anxious both to outwit us and to get the advantage of each other in the conduct of their negotiations. All along the line, from the Sandwich Islands to Dominica, we are receiving, or have received, offers of commercial concessions in exchange for such terms for their sugars as will give them the American market. First came the Kingdom of Hawaii, with the offer of their commerce in exchange for the sugar market of the Pacific coast. We accepted the offer for political rather than commercial reasons, and the results warn us how little commercial benefit we may expect from such arrangements. We remitted \$3,000,000 of duties on sugar, for the benefit mainly of a few clever monopolists, and we got in exchange the privilege of exporting last year \$1,400,000 worth of

American goods to those islands. Had we retained the duty and made them a present of our exports, we should have been \$1,600,000 the richer, and sugar would have been no dearer on the Pacific coast.

Next came Mexico, which produces but little sugar, but has a great area capable of being used for this crop. In the treaty which still awaits the action of Congress to give it efficiency, it is notable that sugar and tobacco are specified as articles we are to admit free of duty. When it is remembered that new wheat districts have been developed so rapidly within a very few years past as to threaten to control the grain market, it will be seen that this clause may prove the most important in that treaty.

Now come Spain and San Domingo with reciprocity treaties whose negotiation is announced in the President's message—the latter asking for herself, and the former for her West Indian islands, Cuba and Porto Rico. Those islands have a population of 2,178,962, according to the last census. They produce about half as much sugar as the people of this country use, but are capable of enlarging their production to fully that amount. By the treaty recently negotiated at Madrid, we are to give them absolute freedom of trade in sugar and tobacco, in exchange for leave to supply two millions of people with a great variety of articles they never use, and a small variety which they now buy of Europe. With regard to the latter, we are to compete with Spain at a disadvantage, the duties being merely reduced, and not removed, from such commodities as the mother country intends to supply, flour, for instance. It is not surprising that this diplomatic triumph has caused much jubilation at Madrid, and that the Spaniard who achieved it is feted; and is to receive a public testimonial. And we may be sure that the Spaniards are not rejoicing because this is to be an end of their virtual monopoly of the scanty commerce of the West Indian Islands.

Lastly, the British West Indies have taken the extraordinary step of asking the home government for leave to negotiate a treaty of reciprocity with the United States, in which the interests of those colonies shall be treated as a thing apart from those of the mother country. At first the Colonial Secretary met this with a suggestion that annexation to Canada would give them all they needed. But the legislatures of both Jamaica and Dominica have rejected this proposal with marked unanimity, the latter declaring its preference for annexation to the United States. The (London) *Spectator* remarks: "It remains to secure for the colonies access to the market of the United States."

This exhibit is enough to show that each of these separate proposals constitutes a part of a great problem, which must be considered as a whole. We will not be acting a wise and statesmanlike part if we attempt to settle this question piecemeal, by isolated negotiations, and by treaties which cannot but reflect the limited views and private caprices of those who represent us in their negotiation. What we need is a general policy, embracing our commercial relations with all the sugar-producing countries of our continent, and securing the advancement of our commercial interests, while dealing justly and equally with each and all. And at the same time we need to keep our hands free for such readjustments in that policy as our commercial experience may suggest.

But our first duty is to consider the interests of the sugar-producers at home, and how these may be secured without sacrificing the interests of the country. For years it has been becoming increasingly evident that our present arrangement for the benefit of our American sugar-planters is not one which can be permanent. A protective duty

of two cents a pound on an article of universal, if not necessary, use can be vindicated only by the expectation that home production would speedily reach the extent of the home consumption. But no more than a sixth of the sugar used in this country is made at home. Upon what we import, the people pay a duty of \$49,000,000 a year; and this is the only duty in the tariff from whose payment no one can exempt himself. But even when this duty has been removed, the business of producing sugar in the United States need not come to an end, or the sugar-planter be abandoned to the competition of his rivals in the West Indies. Protectionists generally would welcome the retention of a small duty on sugar sufficient, if distributed in premiums, to compensate for the removal of the present protective duty.

As to other sources from which we might expect an adequate supply of home-made sugar, I cannot speak with authority. But I have seen no evidence that either the sugar-beet or the sorghum-cane can meet the deficiency. I find, however, that gentlemen whose judgment is worthy of respect—I may mention the Hon. John Welsh as an instance—are of a different opinion. They think that the cultivation of the sorghum cane in the Northwest is likely both to relieve our wheat growers from the pressure of overproduction in a single staple and to supply amply the national demand for sugar. Congress certainly owes it to that section and to the whole country to investigate this claim before adopting any treaty which would put an untimely end to these expectations. Nature has been lavish in her distribution of this universal condiment. Let us see whether or not she has placed it within our reach in any ample supply before we turn to foreign lands and pledge ourselves to purchase of them what we can produce at home.

If, however, it is found that the country cannot produce sugar except in insufficient quantities, it is to the sugar-cane planters of our own continent that we naturally will turn, rather than to the more distant producer of an inferior sugar from beets. It is with the people of America that we hope to cultivate a more extensive and more equitable commerce than in the past. And therefore it is to them that we will find it advantageous to offer such access to our markets as will lead to concessions as regards our access to their markets. It seems to be assumed very generally that reciprocity treaties are the best, if not the only means of effecting such arrangements. The President opens to us a long vista of such treaties as the result he expects from the labors of the commission which is proceeding to visit Central and South America. On the contrary, there could be no worse or more vicious method for opening commercial relations between two countries. These treaties are an inheritance from the European diplomacy which kept in the service of nations a chosen band of dealers in lies and false pretences, to whose arts of chicanery governments had recourse in the adjustment of commercial as well as political relations. The negotiation of a reciprocity treaty is a process of mutual brag and deception, in which some one is sure to get the worst of the bargain; and so far from cementing the bonds of international good-will, they have been fruitful sources of quarrel and dissension between the countries which become parties to them. Our own relations with Canada would be much more friendly, and probably much more intimate, had it not been for the blunder we made in agreeing to reciprocity in 1854.

Such treaties are altogether inconsistent

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with any theory of what a nation's fiscal policy should be. They are repudiated by consistent Free Traders like Mr. Ricardo, because genuine Free Trade leaves nothing to be conceded or bargained away. They are repudiated by consistent Protectionists, on the ground that a national tariff should contain no duties whose retention is not demanded by the national industries, or which can be thrown over for the sake of concessions from other countries. They may be said to belong to that shuffling condition of mind, as regards great economic principles, which finds ample expression in Mr. McCulloch's recent Treasury report.

Practically such treaties are objectionable because they deprive the nation of the rightful control of its own fiscal policy. During the term of years for which they are negotiated they take from the national legislature its power to regulate national commerce, so far as their scope extends. They substitute a narrow rigidity of action for the wise tentativeness which readjusts fiscal arrangements to change of circumstances. They would enable a President and Senate—or at best a President and Congress—to fasten on the country for seven, ten or twenty years, a policy whose ruinous character would be proved within a single year. They are national pledges not to profit by the teachings of experience for a term of years.

To genuine Protectionists such treaties must always be repugnant as a menace and a danger to the protective system. They are welcomed by the enemies of our national policy as parts of that nibbling and undermining policy to which they have been driven as a last resort, when their open attacks on our tariff have met the defeat they deserved. They subserve the great design of making us Free Traders before we know where we are, since we are not to be persuaded into adopting Free Trade voluntarily.

Such treaties are especially dangerous to a country which has bound itself by a series of commercial treaties, each of which contains a "most favored nation" clause. The plain sense of such clauses is to admit every country thus described to all the advantages we confer by treaty upon any other. This is the sense put on this clause in Europe. England, by virtue of that clause in her commercial treaty with France, enjoys the concessions to Belgium in the reciprocity treaty between France and Belgium. I know that a United States District Court has rejected this interpretation, but the Judge found himself unable to give any good reason for his decision. We, therefore, must expect these treaties to take a scope much greater than is indicated by their terms. In effect, they will cancel the duty on every article we agree to bring in free from any country whatever.

When we pass from reciprocity treaties in general to those now before Congress, we find that by proceeding in this way we hardly can avoid a double blunder. We shall find that we have been committing ourselves to unjust preferences of some countries to others. We shall find that we have deprived ourselves of many of the just advantages the American people ought to expect in return for the remission of the duties on sugar, and other articles of semi-tropical produce.

The adoption of the proposed treaty with Spain, in behalf of Cuba and Porto Rico, would give these two islands a virtual monopoly of the American market. The sugar planters of West Indian islands not so favored would be crushed under the weight of the unequal competition of the Spanish islands. Think of what this would mean! The Spanish West Indies share with Brazil the disgraceful distinction of maintaining negro slavery, after every other American State has rid itself of this abomination. The

treaty would make us the chief patrons of slavery in the western world. It would put such a premium on slave-grown sugar by removing the duties from it alone, as would enable the slave-owner to crush out the competition of the planter who hires his workmen, instead of owning them.

Are we ready to take that position before the world? Above all, are we ready to take it for the sake of Spain? What do we—what does this continent—owe to Spain? When has any friendly act on her part cemented the ties of international comity? What has been the record as to the treatment of our citizens and our flag in these very islands in whose behalf she asks for favors? How often has it happened that nothing but the friendly interposition of English representatives in Cuba has saved our citizens from mob outrage or judicial murder? Not the least infamous chapter of her dealings with us has been the conduct of her Custom-house officials at Havana and other West Indian ports, in inflicting delays, expenses and annoyances on our merchants and our shipping, until we have been forced to conduct our share of the fruit trade in foreign bottoms and through foreign agents. There is no country in the world that has fewer claims to our consideration than Spain and no colony than Cuba. Our whole policy as regards the continent is an offense; the Monroe doctrine, which Central and South America welcomed as the assurance of their independence, was the end of her American empire.

It is said in some quarters that reciprocity with Cuba would be the first step to the Americanization of the island and its ultimate annexation to the Union. This would be an additional argument against reciprocity. The American people, which refused San Domingo as the free gift of its people, is not going to make any sacrifices to get Cuba. Our land-hunger is satiated. We want no outlying territory, and the exceptions we have made in arrangements which tend to Americanize the Sandwich Islands find their justification only in the rapid decay of the native population. If we did nothing, some European power would secure a fresh foothold in the Pacific at the islands least removed from our own coast. But there is no such opening in Cuba. It is true that the island has been so crushed by Spanish misrule and exactions that its bankruptcy has become as dangerous to Spain as that of Ireland to Great Britain. But it is just to perpetuate Spanish rule in Cuba, by making the condition of its people a little more tolerable through our concessions, that the Spanish press these proposals for reciprocity.

As the adoption of reciprocity treaties with some sugar-producing countries would put an end to competition from the rest, this would prevent us from enjoying the benefits we otherwise might receive from the removal of duties on raw sugars. It was well remarked by the late Stephen Colwell that the price England asked us for any commodity was determined more by the amount of our demand for it than the cost of its production. This would be found to be the case with Cuban sugars. When our special favors to her had put an end to sugar-producing in other parts of Central and South America, we would find prices rise as high as the competition of Europe's surplus of beet-sugar would let them. But a policy that should maintain all the existing sources of supply, giving no unfair advantage to any, would secure us sugar at the lowest price at which its production would be remunerative.

Since the future of the sugar business of this continent lies entirely within our power, it is for us, and not for the diplomats of Madrid or London, to take the initiative,

and to decide what we shall do and what we shall refuse. The ball is at our feet. Let us proceed with the deliberation which so great an opportunity calls for, and at the same time let us avoid entanglements with any and every country.

The most dignified and the most advantageous mode of procedure would be, not by treaty, but by statute enactment, defining the conditions on which our neighbors may send us their raw sugars free of duty. Let us offer this advantage to every American country or colony which has removed from our commerce every restriction from which its commerce with any other country—"mother countries" not excepted—is exempt. Let us insist on this, not only in the matter of duties on imports, but as regards port dues, pilotage, tonnage taxes, light-house dues, consular charges and all the rest of the devices by which commerce is entangled and made costly. Let us vest in the President the power to extend or withhold the permission to send us sugar free of duty, according to the legislation adopted in any country or for any colony and the spirit in which that legislation is enforced. And let us confine our commerce on the articles covered by this arrangement to ships of American build and ships built and owned in the country (or colony) in which those articles are produced. In this way we shall avoid the entanglements of reciprocity, preserve our protective policy intact, and hold ourselves free to make such changes as experience may suggest. And in this way we will reap the full benefit which our country ought to derive from the remission of duties on sugar, while we give all concerned an opportunity to embrace our offer.

It will be said that this is asking less than we are offered. But these offers of special advantage are quite illusory. Mexico, for instance, has negotiated a treaty with the United Kingdom, which conveys to England in a "most favored nation" clause all the concessions to be secured to us by the treaty of reciprocity. Spain is bound in the same way by her treaties of commerce with all our European rivals. Every concession we secure by the offer of the removal of the duties on sugar will be leveled down after the same fashion and by the same means. If we get the removal of the advantages secured to the mother country in her commerce with her colonies, we shall get the only solid concessions that are to be had. The proposed treaty with Spain in behalf of Cuba and Porto Rico grants us much less than this. It puts us on a level with Spain as regards some of the commodities we would be likely to export to the Spanish islands. But it secures very solid and exclusive advantages to Spanish trade. To this we should not submit for a moment. In the case of Jamaica and the other British islands, we would not be asked to submit to it. England now is quite ready to grant us what she refused in 1827, viz., the freest commercial intercourse with her West Indian possessions.

There are other reasons against the proposed reciprocity treaty with Spain and against the law to give efficiency to that with Mexico. One is that both provide for the free importation of tobacco. The result of this would be to force our farmers and tobacco planters to compete with the slave labor of the Spanish colonies and with the laborers of a country like Mexico, where the standard of living is as low as in any country called civilized and where the means of sustaining existence is to be had with hardly any exertion. It is a case almost parallel to the Mongolian competition which we have refused to tolerate.

I remain, dear sir, with great regard, very truly yours,

WHARTON BARKER.

PHILADELPHIA, December 8, 1884.

REVIEWS.

FROM OPITZ TO LESSING: A Study of Pseudo Classicism in Literature. By Thomas Sergeant Perry. Pp. 207. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co.

Mr. Perry has done good service by his efforts to divest literary history of its arbitrary and accidental cast; and to show the dominance of law where nothing but caprice had been recognized by most of his predecessors. It is impossible to refuse him credit for having broken new ground in this respect, even though we may dissent from his own particular view as to the nature of the underlying order which gives unity to this branch of human effect. We do dissent very strongly from his view. He accepts the suggestion first made by Goethe as to the international character of literature, or rather he applies to the whole course of literature what Goethe affirmed of that of our century. While discussing the story of German literature from the opening of the fifteenth century to the latter part of the eighteenth, he also is running a parallel with the contemporaneous development in France and in England. In making this out, we think he unconsciously shapes the history to suit his own theory. Where in German literature is there anything to correspond to the grand outburst of energy that connects itself with the names of Marot and Ronsard? To what example in this ante-Opitz time could the German Romanticists look back, as the French Romanticists did to the Pleiade? Out of the same deference to theory, as it seems to us, Mr. Perry slurs over the best poets of the age of barrenness which Opitz began. The account of Paul Gerhardt and Johann Scheffler seems to us quite inadequate to the excellence of their best work, and Gottfried Arnold is not even named.

In our opinion the history of literature is a subordinate part of national history. It is the expression of the spirit of the nation at a given stage of development in the most ductile form of art. In literature as in other things nations run through a course of development somewhat parallel, but with marked differences which derive from national idiosyncrasy. They also influence each other largely, but as soon as the influence passes a very narrow influence it becomes an injury.

Mr. Perry's theory has the merit of making him tolerant of much in really original writers (like Herder), which sins against the highest standard of taste, and of leading him to see the importance of writers (like Brocke) who have fallen dead and unreadable to us. We commend his book to all students of literary history who believe that history may be made something other and better than a chaos of disconnected details.

PASTORAL THEOLOGY. By James M. Hopkin, D. D., Professor of the History of Art, and late of Homiletics and Pastoral Theology in Yale College. Pp. xi. and 584. Great octavo. New York: Funk & Wagnalls.

This is a companion work to the author's book on "Homiletics," and great as are the excellencies of that book, this one appears to us in many respects its superior. The style is as excellent as that of his "Old England," which has taken rank as one of the best and most popular books of travel in our literature. The slips in names and the like, which we noticed in the "Homiletics," and for which the proof-reader, rather than the author, may have been to blame, are not to be found here. The impress of personal character is felt on every page. A gentleman, a scholar and a Christian speaks his whole mind to the young men who are looking forward to the

most important of all professions, or who have already entered upon it. We cannot imagine any one of these classes reading this book carefully without being the broader in view and the more earnest in purpose for its perusal.

The American pastor occupies no conventional or factitious position in society, such as he held two centuries ago. A white necktie overawes nobody. The man passes for what he is worth, and no man weighs or counts for more than the pastor who does his work with energy of spirit and earnestness of conviction. But to the making of such men must go all good influences—that of the Theological Seminary is not the least. These institutions should be manned by the choicest and most gracious spirits in the Church's service. They should be men of large and liberal culture, great thoroughness in their special field of teaching and the most pervasive personal influence. We do not know Dr. Hopkin except by reputation, but we would infer from this book that he is such a man. His piety is not of the sort that banishes good sense. In pleading for Sunday as a day of rest, we observe that he protests against the high pressure methods which make it a day of toil to active church members.

R. E. T.

RECENT FICTION.

JOHN RANTOUL. By Henry Loomis Nelson. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. Pp. 469.

THE SHADOW OF JOHN WALLACE. A Novel. By L. Clarkson. New York: White, Stokes & Allen. Pp. 417.

OUT OF THE WRECK; OR, WAS IT A VICTORY? By Amanda M. Douglas, author of "In Trust," etc., etc. Boston: Lee & Shepard. Pp. 382.

FARNELL'S FOLLY. By J. T. Trowbridge. Same Publishers. Pp. 469.

PRETTY LUCY MERVYN. By Mary Lake-man, author of "Ruth Eliot's Dream." Same Publishers. Pp. 279.

THE RED MANTLE. From the German of Louise Pichser. By K. E. Heyser. Pp. 124. Philadelphia: Lutheran Publication Society.

That grapes are to be gathered from thorns and figs from thistles appears the chief deduction to be drawn from the first novel on this list, in which the hero, *John Rantoul*, is a young artist whose genius is clogged by his indolence and love of pleasure, until he is awakened and strengthened by a great passion for *Marion Randolph*, who is noble and lovely, but has the slight drawback—as a renovator for young men—of being the wife of a worthy and respectable man. The bulk and pith of the book is given to a description of the growth of *John's* unwholesome passion and the answering feeling it evokes. In words, the author denounces it as a sinful sentiment which should have been strangled at its birth; in effect, he makes it the salvation of the artist's character. "He was now no longer distraught or morbid; he was graver, more manly, more dignified; he was not so charming a companion for an idle moment, but he was a truer and worthier friend." That this love affair is carried no farther than its open declaration, and that the lovers part with professions of eternal renunciation, makes the story no whit more wholesome than if the author had followed the usual custom of removing the obstructive husband by sudden death. And we must again lament that our American writers of fiction are so often tempted into this field of forbidden passion, to tamper with the inviolability of marriage. The novel is rather cleverly written, and has some good sketches of character, particularly among the inhabitants of the Down East fishing village of *Stonecliff*.

"The Shadow of John Wallace" is professedly inspired by Browning's "The Ring

and the Book," and is, like it, devoted to the statement of a problem of which various solutions are offered, but none authoritatively adopted. There are elements of grandeur in the character of *John Wallace* which make it not unnatural that his Shadow should so thoroughly dominate all on whom it falls. The three solutions of the enigma offered are ingeniously fitted into the requirements of the story.

Miss Douglas's "Out of the Wreck" is a story with a special purpose, as is usually the case with the novels of this writer. The present specimen is a plea for the right of women suffering from the misconduct of unworthy husbands to separate from them, and provide for themselves and their children unhampered by their worthless partners. It might be supposed that argument upon such cases was unnecessary in the present state of the world, especially as it is separation and not divorce that is pleaded for. However, this theme is made the basis of an agreeable story, and the details of *Eleanor Marshall's* business undertaking are treated in a realistic way which will have its special interest for women embarking in similar industries.

It is impossible for Mr. Trowbridge to write a book devoid of interest or of a certain degree of literary merit, but it must be owned that his novels for grown-up readers do not touch the high-water mark of his excellent juveniles, particularly of the admirable "Jack Hazard" stories. "Farnell's Polly" is a curious jumble of merits and defects. Some of the characters are as shadowy as dreams, others as clear-cut as reality.

Waybrook is an exceptional village, where social distinctions are ignored or treated as unwarrantable prejudices, where the extremes of vulgarity and of refinement flourish cheek-by-jowl in the same family, and antique dialect slides over the border into modern slang. The hero, *William Rayburn*, is a fine specimen of young manhood—generous, noble, and full of radiant common sense. The fascinating *Marian*, on the contrary, is inexcusably coarse and vulgar-minded in her flirtations. Among the best drawn characters are the stalwart mechanic, *Miles Fenway*, and eccentric and miserly *Uncle Carolus*.

"Pretty Lucy Mervyn" will not charm by its dramatic interest, but may please by its pure and tender tone, and its pictures of a young girl's growth to strong and noble womanhood. The illustrations of the pretty volume are well suited to its literary contents.

"The Red Mantle" is a translation of a historical novelette dealing with an episode of the Thirty Years' War. A glimpse is given of the suffering endured by the hapless non-combatants of the rustic provinces of Germany during the concluding years of that dreadful period, but its horrors are tempered by a happy ending of the little story, and even the "Red Mantle" of the savage Croat is shown to cover some elements of humanity. M. C. P.

BRIEFER NOTICES.

The Orange Judd Company of New York have issued an American edition of the illustrated calendar called "Every Day in the Country." The right-hand page is left blank for entries. The opposite page contains botanical and ornithological records of the events of every day, as calculated for the latitude of England. It is hoped that this republication will lead to the preparation of several similar calendars for the United States. Mr. Thoreau has made large contributions to that for the latitude of New England, for the lateness of spring and the comparative scantiness of the fauna and flora of those States are such as to require quite a different record for the Middle States, while still another would be needed for the South.

The blank spaces left for manuscript entries are suggestive of a chronological comparison with England in this respect. But the amateur naturalist will need to be on his guard lest he be deceived by the use of the same term to designate very different birds and flowers. The robin which is singing on the English New Year's Day and the daisy which blossoms on the 25th of January are widely different from what bear those names in America. And so with many others.

A seasonable book in view of the coming holiday festivities and "Twelfth Night" maskings is issued from the press of White, Stokes & Allen, New York—a collection of "Artistic Tableaux, With Picturesque Diagrams and Descriptions of Costumes;" the text by Josephine Pollard, the arrangement of diagrams by Walter Satterlee. The selection of scenes embraces specimens of the classic, dramatic and comic, and by the aid of descriptions and diagrams combined the projectors of tableaux will find it possible to produce very good and elaborate effects by comparatively simple and easy means.

"Choy Susan and Other Stories," by William Henry Bishop, author of "Detmold," "The House of a Merchant Prince," etc. (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.), collects seven of the wandering children of this author's brain under one roof, where their varying traits may be inspected and compared. "Choy Susan" depicts in very lively fashion the cosmopolitan phases of life on the Pacific slope, and the *Yankee Baldwin* of that story is particularly good. In "Deodand" and "McIntyre's False Face" there is much excellent local coloring of a different sort, with even more force of narration.

In the seventh number of "Stories by American Authors," issued by Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, the authors represented are J. W. De Forest, Henry A. Beers, Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, Alvey A. Adee and Elizabeth D. B. Stoddard. Of the five good stories thus collected "The Brigade Commander" of Mr. De Forest is probably the most notable, especially for the precision and clearness as well as picturesque force with which military movements are described, and for the impartiality with which credit is given for what is manifest and best, alike in the Blue and the Gray.

A collection of "Rustic Rhymes and Ballads," by Mrs. E. T. Corbett (Howard Challen, New York), gives us some good character studies of genuine rusticity of tone, something akin to that of Carleton's "Farm Ballads." The poems in dialect are the best, and the most successful delineations are those portraying phases of conscientious but narrow and hard-shelled conservatism, as in the *Deacon* who

"Tried to keep things straight"—
Who "went to every meetin"
And voted 'No' to all they said."

AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.

Messrs. Jansen, McClurg & Co., Chicago, announce a "Life of Abraham Lincoln," by the late Hon. Isaac N. Arnold, who was in Congress from the Chicago district during Mr. Lincoln's administration, and who was, throughout the latter's public life, warmly and intimately attached to him. Besides the regular edition (8vo. 462 pp. \$2.50), a special one will be issued of 350 copies on fine laid paper, with ample margins and India proof impressions of the portrait, the price to be \$4.50.

The same firm have issued "The Book-Lover; a Guide to the Best Reading," by James Baldwin, Ph. D., and in its case also a limited edition on large paper will be printed.

Bishop Huntington will give his views on "Vituperation in Politics" in the January

North American Review, and Mr. Frederic Harrison will write of Froude's Carlyle in the same number. Mr. Harrison criticises Mr. Froude very severely for publishing so much of the private life of Thomas and Jane Carlyle.

R. Worthington, New York, announces a new book entitled "A Modern Midas," by Maurice Jokai, the celebrated Hungarian novelist. In its original tongue the novel has been very popular for its originality and forceful style. As a vivid representation of Hungarian life and character it has an additional value for American readers. In Europe Jokai has a reputation as the ablest and most popular of the Hungarian writers of fiction, but this is the first of his books that has been translated here.

The price of Judge Tourgée's new book, "An Appeal to Cæsar," has been raised to \$1.25, and the third edition of 2500 copies (it was just issued October 11th) is now selling.

The new illustrated *Magazine of Western History*, already announced, will be published by Robert Clarke & Co., Cincinnati.

By special arrangement, eighteen new poems by Mr. Algernon Charles Swinburne appeared in the issue of the *New York Independent* for December 4th, occupying nearly four pages of its space.

It is announced that the publication of the *Princeton Review* has been suspended. It was a solid and weighty, sometimes very able, publication, but the support for such is limited, and it is next to impossible to make them a commercial success.

The name of Mr. Henry James' new novel, to be begun in the *February Century*, is "The Bostonians." It is a curious literary coincidence that Mr. James and Mr. Howells should have serial stories running side by side in the same magazine, the scene of each being laid in Boston. Mr. Howells' story, "The Rise of Silas Lapham," is concerned with the fortunes and character of an American man of business. Mr. James' story, on the other hand, which is in an entirely new vein for him, will introduce his readers to some very strange people—women's rights women, healing mediums, trance speakers, etc.

The *Boston Traveller* is authority for the report that General B. F. Butler is about to publish a volume of reminiscences.

William Black will begin a serial story, entitled "White Heather," in *Harper's Bazar* this month. It will appear contemporaneously in *Longman's Magazine*. The scene is laid in Scotland, though the principal characters introduced are Americans.

The Christmas issue of Messrs. Scribner's monthly, *The Book Buyer*, is an extremely good number. It has contributions by Donald G. Mitchell, J. D. Champlin, Jr., W. M. Laffan, R. H. Stoddard, Roger Riordan, G. P. Lathrop, H. H. Boyesen, H. C. Bunner, F. R. Stockton and other well-known writers, and is very fully illustrated with a selection from the leading books of the year, and a frontispiece engraved especially for this issue by G. Kruehl.

The *Publishers' Circular*, of London, prints a letter from a book-publishing house, saying that a gentleman arriving from America had in his possession American reprints of two English copyright works which were seized by the Liverpool Custom House officers. He then wrote to the English publishers asking them to authorize the officers to return the books, which request was declined. Upon this letter the *Circular* remarks:

"We are pleased to learn from our correspondent's letter that so much vigilance has been shown by the Liverpool officials—quite contrary, we believe, to general experience. One hardly knows which to admire

most, the impudence of a 'gentleman' applying to publishers to permit the introduction of pirated editions, or the folly of publishers who, according to him, have complied with his request. We have reason to know that the importation of pirated American editions and of the authorized Continental editions published by Baron Tauchnitz, is greatly on the increase. We are quite aware that the Baron does everything that he could possibly be expected to do to prevent his editions coming here, but still they come. The same precaution is, we know, taken by Messrs. Harper, of New York, and other American publishers, to prevent the editions which they print by authority from coming here. * * * We are inclined to think that many books find their way into private hands through the Post-office; and it may furnish useful and profitable employment to the flagging energies of 'The Authors' Association' to look into these matters, and to bring some pressure to bear on the Post-office authorities to induce them to keep an eye on suspicious-looking book packets emanating from the Continent or the United States. Official inspection seems at least to be but fitful and uncertain, and we may mention as a curious coincidence that we have tried in vain to import books—as samples—of American editions of our own publications by post, and we know that these books have been posted, but in no instance have they reached us; our supposition being that they have been impounded en route. On the other hand, a well-known English publisher, who has recently crossed the Atlantic, tried the experiment of importing certain American reprints of English copyright books with easy success. The books were not concealed, but openly shown to the Customs officer, who, after examination and reference to his superior officer, passed them as non-copyright. The books apparently were not on his registered list, and his duty did not extend beyond that list."

Mr. Robert Louis Stevenson will publish in *Longman's Magazine* (London), during next year, a romance entitled "Prince Otto."

T. Fisher Unwin, London, is about to publish a new volume on Charles Dickens, the production of that Mr. George Dolby who accompanied him during his last traveling and reading tours in this country as business manager and factotum. It is stated that it "is full of anecdote, and will contain much matter that has not seen the light of day before."

Charles Scribner's Sons have a new design in calendars for 1885. It is the "Common Sense Household Calendar" (\$1.00), and contains in its leaflets a collection of cooking receipts by Marion Harland, whose famous cook books have now reached an aggregate circulation of nearly 200,000 copies. In addition there are daily hints for the management of the household, and much practical advice and information. The calendar mount contains a pleasing picture of the veteran author in her library.

The Popular Science Monthly for January will be a strong number, containing articles from the pens of Spencer, Harrison, Tyndall, W. K. Brooks and Auberon Herbert.

Robert Clarke & Co., Cincinnati, announce for immediate publication a volume entitled "The Children-Out-of-Doors, a Book of Verses, By Two in One Home." This volume is composed of an attractive collection of some of the more recent productions of two widely-known and popular American poets, who choose to appear anonymously, though it is an "open secret" that the authors are John James Piatt, United States Consul at Cork, Ireland, and his gifted wife, Mrs. S. M. B. Piatt. The introductory poem, which gives title to the

book, is an appeal for homeless and destitute children.

An article in the January issue of *The Century*, entitled "The Freedmen's Case in Equity," will be from the pen of Mr. George Cable. Mr. Cable, himself a Southerner and an ex-Confederate soldier, calls upon the white people of the South to make the position of the black race not that of "freedmen" but of "free men."

Shakespeareana, "the first and only magazine in the world devoted exclusively to Shakespearean literature," began its second year with the issue for November, and should have been noticed earlier. It has, the publishers announce, "the most flattering assurances of permanent success," which will be gratifying news to the many who have watched the undertaking with interest, and have read with pleasure the several monthly issues. The prospectus of the second year announces the maintenance of the several special departments that have been so valued a feature. (Philadelphia: Leonard Scott Publishing Co.)

The Pennsylvania Society's quarterly, *The Pennsylvania Magazine*, has an interesting collection of papers in its issue, No. 3 of Vol. VIII. Mr. John W. Jordan contributes a biographical sketch of the Moravian Bishop, Augustus Gottlieb Spangenberg, whose service in this country, in three periods between 1735 and 1762, was associated in an interesting manner with many prominent historical events. "A Partial List of the Families Who Arrived at Philadelphia Between 1682 and 1687" is a useful contribution to our genealogical stock.

ART.

EXHIBITION OF THE PHILADELPHIA SOCIETY OF ARTISTS.

[By a mischance, which we much deplore, full notice of this exhibition, prepared for us by Professor Miller, and intended to be used a week ago, was omitted, and what we now give is of necessity much abridged.—ED. THE AMERICAN.]

The place of honor has been given to Mr. William M. Chase, by a hanging committee, which seems to have done its work with remarkable fairness and good judgment. Mr. Chase's picture, a portrait of "Little Miss H.," No. 207, is about as fine as anything can be in what may, perhaps, be fairly called the only department of art for which the Anglo-Saxon at the present stage of his development really cares—that of portraiture. The same artist has two other pictures in the exhibition, "A Spanish Bric-a-brac Shop," No. 223, and "A Spanish Street Scene," No. 27, either one of which contains quite as good work, and would as readily entitle the painter to recognition as a master of his craft as the portrait which has been used, but the latter makes an appeal which the others do not. It is a very good picture to start from, if one wants to discuss what constitutes good painting, what branch of work is to be justly regarded as "finished" and what is not. It is evident that many will think the picture might have been carried farther without detriment, and that it suffers from a certain sense of incompleteness as it stands. I cannot discover any reason for this feeling. The painter has realized his subject with all distinctness, and has given perfect definitiveness to his conception of its pictorial possibilities. With this attained, any elaboration of mere detail, however skillful, would be not only unnecessary, it could hardly fail to be tedious. Besides, even from a purely technical point of view, I think it is not so much the sustained and prolonged exercise of power which we enjoy so much as unmistakable evidence of its presence. We want to feel

sure that the painter knows perfectly what he is about, and can do anything he undertakes to do, and then he may leave a good deal undone if he likes. After he has attended to the essentials of his composition he may do what he likes with the inessentials. When, for instance, he has set his whole canvas so exquisitely in order from one corner to the other, as Mr. Chase has done here; has assigned to each touch and to each color its proper place, producing a whole so strong and so harmonious, and when he has painted his figure with so much character and spirit, he may do what he likes with the dog, which is introduced as an accessory, or to speak of little things instead of the more important ones. When he has painted the one hand that is in strong light with such quiet mastery of his materials as he has shown here he shall be his own judge as to what to leave out of the other one.

Another very fine portrait is Miss Margaret W. Lesley's "Portrait of a Lady" (No. 16). Strongly and solidly painted, full of characters and fresh and true in color, in leaves little to be desired as a portrait, although it is wanting in the qualities which make Mr. Chase's portrait so admirable as a picture. A good deal of the trouble comes no doubt from the attempt to keep the tones so cool everywhere, and against that strong blue in the background, too. This is an undertaking sure to fail. It has been tried a good many times before.

Then there are two very beautiful heads, by Mr. La Farge, a "Study in Yellow," No. 123, and a "Profile," No. 185. A very nice one, "Schatzerl," No. 180, by Mr. George C. Lambdin, who exhibits as well a portrait of his father, Mr. J. R. Lambdin, No. 66, which is not only very satisfactory as a portrait, but is also very beautiful as a picture, an extremely delightful realization of one of the noblest subjects that a painter ever grappled with.

Neither of Mr. Charles Sprague Pearce's pictures shows him quite at his best, both being lacking in the qualities which distinguish good flesh-painting. The "Reverie," No. 182, is moreover unfortunate in composition, a circumstance which detracts seriously from our enjoyment of the very beautiful face, which, notwithstanding its unreal quality as a bit of flesh and blood, is instinct with childish grace, and has an expression exquisitely true. The "Japanese Lady," No. 89, is prettier, perhaps, but is less interesting, because more obviously a resort to the "properties" of the studio, making that of the first importance, which in really good work is of least moment. There are several other instances in the exhibition of this making a picture out of stuffs and trappings, and of the introduction of the figure as the merest accessory; but this one will stand for all, and will bear criticism the best because it is much the strongest work.

Mr. Beckwith's "Portrait," No. 196, has some good qualities, but the flesh is too much like ivory. The poets have sometimes tried this ivory effect—on necks especially—but with questionable success, and for a face something else is certainly better.

Mr. Maynard's "The Bride," No. 83, is perhaps a little like an ivory, too—an exquisitely carved one—in the moderateness of its color and the clearness of its low reliefs. These qualities are, however, little more than concessions, though eminently just ones to the statuesque, which is only another name for the classic spirit in which the subject—a very beautiful one, I think—has been treated.

Mr. Juengling's "An Intruder," No. 125, representing a much-embarrassed countryman in the midst of the splendid mysteries of a well-appointed office—"ticker and all"—is not only amusingly interesting, but is an extremely good piece of painting, show-

ing a fine sense of color, a fair knowledge of the figure and a command of materials which give promise of placing the artist in as enviable a position among the painters as he already occupies among engravers.

Mr. Brennerman's "A Village Band Master," No. 139, is somewhat similar in subject, and treated with a good deal of skill, but among the little ones Mr. Henry Thouron's two subjects from modern Rome are easily first. That representing an old umbrella mender and entitled "A Rainy Prospect," No. 216, is, I think, the best, although both are very fine. It is perhaps to be regretted that they are not on a somewhat larger scale. They would certainly bear a little magnifying.

Mr. Edward Grenet makes a good impression—a fresh one, I think, in Philadelphia—with his "Preparing for the Masked Ball," No. 19, and "A Mexican Candy Seller," No. 148. The former is one of the pictures in which the subject is a little too much in the nature of an excuse. The bric-a-brac is very pretty, however, and the Japanese stuffs are painted with a good deal of feeling for their dainty charm.

As a figure picture, in a stricter sense than any that has been mentioned, Mr. Fred. James' "A Colonial Wedding Party," deserves prominent mention. The effect would perhaps have been better if there had not been quite so many figures, but the composition is one of much merit and the painting is very good, indeed. It perpetuates a phase of Philadelphia history to which only the painter can do justice, and indicates the direction in which the painters of the present day would probably accomplish most if encouragement were given them. In the treatment of "possible" events like this the artist is free, as he is not when dealing with actual events, which weigh him down sometimes with the importance of details which from the pictorial standpoint are insignificant. And then the colonial period, especially in Philadelphia, contained so much that is attractive to the artist of to-day.

Mr. E. L. Weeks' picture of the Court of a Mosque in India, No. 58, is one of the best works this artist has ever shown here, the color being decidedly more refined and true than has been the case with many of the pictures of this really brilliant painter.

Mr. George Wright is also seen at his very best in "Silent Words," No. 54. Perhaps Mr. James P. Kelly's "Whetting the Scythe" might have been improved by some changes in its composition—they would be, however, matters of individual taste; but it must be conceded to be admirable as a rendering of an intense sunlight effect.

Mr. Frank Moss is handicapped somewhat by his subject in "Returning the Scissors," No. 198, a scene from Dr. Mitchell's story of "Hephzibah Guinness."

Except in the case of scenes and characters with which everybody is perfectly familiar—or may reasonably be supposed to be—the artist places himself at a decided disadvantage when he chooses a subject his treatment of which can at best but assist to recall the effect produced by another who has tried before to do the same thing in another way. Mr. Moss's picture is very pretty, all the same.

In landscapes and cattle pictures the exhibition is very strong, but space does not permit a review of them in this notice.

L. W. M.

NOTES.

A picture by Mr. H. Bisbing, on exhibition at Mr. Reichard's art rooms in New York, is favorably noticed in *The Studio*. The subject is a heavy, stolid Dutch farm-servant, who is carrying a pail of milk, followed by three pushing, frisking calves, who push up close behind her—one seeking to lick her

outstretched hand. "It is a cattle-piece," says the critic, "with that which most cattle-pieces nowadays would be the better for—some life and action thrown in."

The smearing with tar or black paint of the new statue of John Harvard, at Cambridge, was so gross an outrage that it seems scandalous that the perpetrator should go undetected. No announcement has been made, however, of his discovery, and the discredit rests generally upon Harvard University, and all its cultured surroundings.

The prizes for Prang & Co.'s Christmas card designs were awarded, "on the ground of popularity," as follows: First prize of \$1000 to C. D. Weldon for his "Child's Christmas Eve Dream;" second prize of \$500 to Will H. Low for his "Christmas Morning—Birth of the Saviour;" third prize of \$300 to Thomas Moran for his "Christmas Morning," and fourth prize of \$200 to Frederick Dielman for his "Children on Christmas Morning."

The recently-held sixth annual exhibition of the Boston Art Students' Association was very favorably spoken of as containing work both pleasing and encouraging. Contributions by H. Winthrop Pierce, H. W. Abbot, W. W. Bicknell and Miss Alice Hinds were specially remarked. This association, which is composed of former students of the school at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, besides holding every year one or two creditable exhibitions, conducts an excellent illustrated magazine, *The Art Student*.

Out of about a dozen models offered under the competition announced two years ago, for an equestrian statue of Paul Revere, who made the famous "ride," one by Charles E. Dillon, a young artist of that city, has been chosen. It is to be of bronze, double life size, mounted on a granite pedestal, and will probably be placed in Copley Square, near the Art Museum and Trinity Church.

The Brooklyn Art Association's forty-ninth exhibition opened on Monday, the 8th instant. The rule is to show works that have not been exhibited in New York, and to try, besides, to sell them. Mr. Edward Brown has charge of the sales.

A picture which has been attracting a good deal of attention in New York is Mr. William T. Dannatt's "A Quartette." The scene is a room in a little Spanish inn, where a little group of performers are entertaining a company, of which, as none are painted, the observer easily imagines himself to be one. The musicians consist of a male singer, a woman who is playing on castanets, a man with his back to the audience playing the guitar and another who is doing nothing in particular in the background, but who is very useful in reflecting with his well-pleased face the amusement of the audience and in communicating the contagion of the scene. The figures are life-size, and are painted with unflinching realism and with wonderful breadth and strength. While it is easy to say of the picture that it lacks refinement, and that its conspicuous qualities, *chic*, and boldness of touch—qualities now associated with the worst tendencies in the work of Americans studying abroad—it still is so spirited, and the fun of the thing is so contagious that its popularity is not surprising.

THE NEW ORLEANS EXPOSITION.

A dispatch from New Orleans, on the 8th instant, gave the following details in reference to the great Exhibition which is to open on the 16th:

Many cars loaded with exhibits arrive every day, and over 1800 carloads have already been put in the Exposition buildings. The

management expect not less than 5000 carloads altogether. Of this number not less than 3000 will have been received and placed in position before the opening day, for in this estimate of promised exhibits are only included the United States and collective State exhibits and individual and corporation exhibits from this country and Europe that will reach New Orleans by rail. The principal European exhibits are now being placed on the Great Eastern, which steamship will sail from London on the 13th direct for New Orleans. The Mexican, Central and South American governmental and individual displays are arriving on every incoming vessel from the countries to the south of us, many products of the tropics having already reached the Exposition grounds.

The Main Building, the Government Building and the Horticultural Hall—the first covering thirty-three acres, the second covering twelve acres and the third covering three acres—were found to be inadequate to meet the demands of exhibitors, and it became necessary to erect an art gallery and a building for factories and mills, and another for saw mills and wood-working machinery. The Mexican Government is constructing a splendid structure of iron and glass for its own exhibit, and others have been put up by private exhibitors. Thus the Exposition has steadily grown until seven large buildings and several smaller ones, covering in the aggregate over sixty acres, are required to hold the exhibits that have been accepted. So popular is it that Director General Burke informed the Board of Management some weeks ago that if time and means were available to erect buildings sufficiently large to cover the entire Exposition Park of 237 acres exhibits enough would be offered to fill them. He says that he was compelled to reject hundreds of applications every day because there was absolutely no place for the exhibits offered.

The negro population of the South has shown the liveliest interest in the opportunity offered to evidence the advancement of the race during twenty years of freedom. The leaders of the race in every State of the South have taken the matter in hand and effected a systematic organization, and are making every effort to secure a creditable display. Enough is known of the success of their efforts to warrant the assertion that this department of the Exposition will be a genuine surprise to those who have not closely followed the progress of the race in inventions, the mechanical and fine arts, the sciences and in educational matters. The object of the Exposition management in grouping together the evidences of the rapid development of the race and in making them a distinctive feature of the enterprise is greatly appreciated by the colored people, and the appointment of ex-Senator Blanche K. Bruce as the head of the department has added to the feeling of satisfaction. The department will be controlled exclusively by colored men, and the exhibits will be collected and forwarded by the colored commissioners in the various States, whose expenses have been generously assumed by the Exposition management. The department of colored exhibits was the idea of Director General Burke, and is only one of the many evidences of his admirable qualifications for the position he occupied.

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CHESTNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mr.
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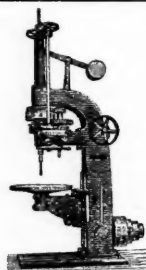
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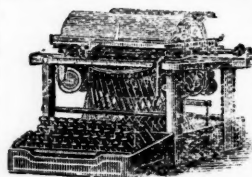
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THOMAS R. MARIS, WILLIAM W. PAUL,
PEMBERTON S. HUTCHINSON.

THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, *President.*ALBERT C. L. CRAWFORD, *Secretary.*RICHARD MARIS, *Assistant Secretary.*

INSURANCE COMPANY

OF

NORTH · AMERICA,

No. 232 Walnut Street.

INCORPORATED A. D. 1794.

Fire, Marine and Inland Insurance.

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Capital, - - \$3,000,000.

Total Assets, 1st January, 1884, \$9,071,696.33.

Surplus over all liabilities, \$3,211,964.65.

DIRECTORS:

Charles Platt,
George L. Harrison,
Francis R. Cope,
Edward S. Clarke,
T. Charlton Henry,
Clement A. Griscom,
William Brockie,
Henry Winsor,
William H. Trotter,
Albert F. Damon,

Samuel Field,
Charles H. Rogers,
Thomas McKean,
John Lowber Welsh,
John S. Newbold,
John A. Brown,
Edward S. Buckley,
George Whitney,
Robert M. Lewis,
Henry H. Houston.

CHARLES PLATT, *President.*T. CHARLTON HENRY, *Vice-President.*WM. A. PLATT, 2d *Vice-President.*GREVILLE E. FRYER, *Secretary.*EUGENE L. ELLISON, *Assistant Secretary.*

INSURANCE AND TRUST COS.

THE FIDELITY

Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit
Company of Philadelphia,

325-331 CHESTNUT STREET.

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Capital, \$2,000,000. Surplus, \$1,000,000.

SECURITIES AND VALUABLES of every description, including BONDS and STOCKS, PLATE, JEWELRY, DEEDS, etc., taken for SAFE KEEPING on SPECIAL GUARANTEE at the lowest rates.

The company also RENTS SAFES INSIDE ITS BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, at prices varying from \$15 to \$75, according to size. An extra size for corporations and bankers; also, desirable safes in upper vaults for \$10. Rooms and desks adjoining vaults provided for safe-renters.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY RECEIVED ON INTEREST.

INCOME COLLECTED and remitted for a moderate charge.

The acts Company as EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR and GUARDIAN, and RECEIVES AND EXECUTES TRUSTS of every description from the courts, corporations and individuals.

ALL TRUST FUNDS AND INVESTMENTS are kept separate and apart from the assets of the Company. As additional security, the Company has a special trust capital of \$1,000,000, primarily responsible for its trust obligations.

WILLS RECEIPTED FOR and safely kept without charge.

STEPHEN A. CALDWELL, *President.*JOHN B. GEST, *Vice-President*, and in charge of the Trust Department.ROBERT PATTERSON, *Treasurer and Secretary.*CHAS. ATHERTON, *Assistant Secretary.*

DIRECTORS.

Stephen A. Caldwell,
Edward W. Clark,
George F. Tyler,
Henry C. Gibson,
Thomas McKean,

William H. Merrick,
John B. Gest,
Edward T. Steel,
Thomas Drake,
C. A. Griscom,
John C. Bullitt.

CAPITAL, \$1,000,000.

THE GUARANTEE

TRUST AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,

In its New Fire-Proof Building,

Nos. 316, 318 & 320 CHESTNUT STREET,

IS PREPARED TO RENT SAFES IN ITS FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF VAULTS, with Combination and Permutation Locks that can be opened only by the renter, at \$9, \$10, \$14, \$16 and \$20; large sizes for corporations and bankers.

ALLOW INTEREST ON DEPOSITS OF MONEY. ACT AS EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR, GUARDIAN, Assignee, Committee, Receiver, Agent, Attorney, etc.

EXECUTE TRUSTS of every kind under appointment of States, Courts, Corporations or Individuals—holding Trust Funds separate and apart from all other assets of the Company.

COLLECT INTEREST OR INCOME, and transact all other business authorized by its charter.

RECEIVE FOR SAFE KEEPING, UNDER GUARANTEE, VALUABLES of every description, such as Coupon, Registered and other Bonds, Certificates of Stock, Deeds, Mortgages, Coin, Plate, Jewelry, etc., etc.

RECEIPT FOR AND SAFELY KEEP WILLS without charge.

For further information, call at the office or send for a circular.

THOMAS COCHRAN, *President.*EDWARD C. KNIGHT, *Vice-President.*JOHN S. BROWN, *Treasurer.*JOHN JAY GILROY, *Secretary.*RICHARD C. WINSHIP, *Trust Officer.*

DIRECTORS.

Thomas Cochran,
Edward C. Knight,
J. Barlow Moorhead,
Charles S. Pancoast,
Thomas MacKellar,
John J. Stadiger,

Charles S. Hinchman,
Clayton French,
W. Rotch Wister,
Alfred Fidler,
Daniel Donovan,
Wm. J. Howard,
J. Dickinson Sergeant.